THE REBELLION.

Important News from Washington.

Passage of the War Tariff and Tax Bills in Both Houses of Congress.

The President Authorized to Call a Million of Men to the Fiel 4.

Rebel Reconnoissance of the Potomac Near the Chain, Bridge.

General McC tellan Closely Watching the Enemy.

Objects of the Recent Flag of Truce from the Rebel Lines.

an d Fortress Monroe.

Interesting from Gen. Banks' Army

NEWS ' (ROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Gen. Pillew About to March Twenty Thousand Rebels in Missouri.

Fapulsion of Union Men from Texas and Arkansas, &c.,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1861.

PORATION OF ORDER IN THE CAPITAL. The new Provost Marshal, Colonel Porter, is rendering Scient service in gathering in the few remaining stragglers from the army. The effects of General McClelian's recent order relative to discipline are everywhere ap-

Colonel Porter, the commandant of the Provost Guard here, is working wonders in the re-establishment of order. He is provided with an ample force of regulars, cavalry and infantry, and has not only stopped the sale with written authority to be in town, in accordance with General McClellan's order, to repair to their quarters.

BEBEL RECONNOISANCE OF THE POTOMAC AT THE CHAPN BRIDGE—GENERAL M'CLELLAN WATCHING

A ramor was afloat in the city to-day that a large rody of rebels had crossed the river at the Chain Bridge. Its truth was impossible. It probably grew out of the reisit of General McClellan to that locality, attended by his usual escort of a squadron of cavalry. It has been observed for several days past that the rebel engineers have been making observations in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge with so much of detail as to merit particular attention. This has been given by General McClellan in person. He has visited the neighborhood daily and posted himself in regard to their movements. There is no danger of an attack from that quarter although it is beyond question that the enemy have been making vigisances there to ascertain if the position may be turned or carried. They cannot afford to cross The Potomac higher up, and they will not cross there. THE REBEL LOSS IN THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

chester, Virginia, that the loss of the rebels at Bull run is not less than six thousand killed and wounded

It is stated that sixty-two dead bodies were conveyed to Winchester, Virginia, after the battle of Bull run. Twelve of them belonged to Martinsburg and ten to Carlestown. This heavy loss of a single county in Virginia, in which from all accounts, the rebels of other States were most prominent, is an evidence of the heavy loss of the rebels

NURSES SENT TO THE WOUNDED AT MANAGEAS. Two ladies were passed through our lines to day under the auspices of Miss Dex, to attend to our wounded men in the hands of the rebels. They take with them a full capply of hospital stores.

LETTERS FROM THE WOUNDED AND PROGNESS AT

The flag of truce that was brought to our lines last night was borne by three officers of the rebel army. It appears to have been sent by Gen. Stewart, new comman ing the rebel forces this side of Manassas Junction. The matches, one addressed to Gen. McDowell and the other to Gen. Scatt. They were received by Lieut. De Lauey, of Col. McCann's brigade, commanding a picket guard three aniles, beyond Balley's cross roads, and brought to the brigade, headquarters, where they were detained while the desputches were conveyed to their destination by Col. McGunt. The precise object of the visit has not yet transplead. The purport of the despatch to Gen. McDovell retued to be, that the repel leaders had frearthful two of their others who were taken prisoners at the latsle at Bull run had been hung, and it was desired to knew if such report was true, as the reals chiefs intended a retalission. The contents of the designatch to General Scott are not at present allowed to be anentioned. When the matter icalisposed of the facts will be communicated. An

The officers who brought the flag of trace state that business, and the command in chief of the rebel army of the Potomac is confined to General Johnston, who is at

The bearers of the flag of truce brought a number of letters from our wounded and prisoners at Managas, Sud-ley's church and Centervis'e, to their freinds here and at she North. They say all the wounded are doing well and

The despatch said to have been brought to Gen. Mc-Describ throws an eir of illegatimacy over the whole pro-ceering of this flag of truce. The fact is well known here that the rebels have abundant facilities for accurate information as to everything that transpires in this city, foundation in truth for the story of the hanging of two of their captured efficers. It is known that they seceive the Baltimore fun at Manassas Juncsion regularly during the evening of the day of its publication. If they have come bither with any such pock and bull story, it must be to have an opportunity to observe our concition and defences, under the cover of a flag of scuce for merely frivolous presences. If this be true, it is the second time the ruse has been employed

REBEL SCOUTS KILLED BY OUR PICKETS. an offset to the killing of two men of Colonel Kerrigan's regiment while on picket duty, a few nights ago, two of the rebel cavalry, one an onlear, were killed tagt night by the picket detailed from Conenet McCoun's bri | tery on the captain.

gade. It is stated that the rebel officers accompanying the flag of truce have expressed a desire to make some arrangement to avoid the shooting at pickets on either side. Such an arrangement was suggested by them this morning when they saw their two dead pickets brought

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS. The APPROPRIATIONS OF CONCERNS.
The apprepriations thus far made by Congress amount to about \$240,000,000. The Secretary of War has asked for \$20,000,000 more on account of volunteers now being mustered into service. A bill for that purpose will pro-

THE PRESIDENT AUTHORIZED TO CALL A MILLION MEN INTO THE FIELD.

It appears by an examination of the two Volunteer bills that the President has power to call 1,000,000 men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than 500,000 men will be accepted.

PRISONERS AT MICHMOND. Mr. Bing reports that Quartermaster Bowers and Sur-geon Harris, of the Rhode Island regiment, are safe at Richmond.

CAPTURE OF TRIZES BY THE PREEBORN The steamer Freeborn came up to-day with a sleep lad en with fruit and two boats laden with wood as prizes ey were carrying supplies to the rebels.

A FORAY ON THE MARYLAND COAST. The Freeborn and the Yankee and Reliance were a fee days age detailed to investigate affairs at Leonardtown a pestilent rebel rendezvous, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. A force of sixty men was landed, and the public buildings sourched for pieces of ordnance said to be con cealed there. They had been removed to some other place of concealment, but there were found a quantity of belts and critridge boxes, evidently intended for the use of the rebels, as there are hardly any others in that vicinity.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS. The number of army appointment nominations sent to the Senate is about twelve hundred. There are among them no new ones of importance. The Military Commit-tee have got through about half of them. The questionable cases, it is believed, have not been sent in for confirmation as yet. Those already sent in will, it is thought be confirmed without hestation. THREE REGIMENTS OF MOUNTED ROTLEMEN TENDEREL

TO THE GOVERNMENT. Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., of New York, has tendered to the government three regiments of mounted riflemen. He exacted the condition that the brigade should not be sub jected to the manipulation of Governor Morgan or Thur-low Weed. The conditions were not agreed to; but Mr. Shaffer was left to his discretion to bring his men into service under any other auspices.

A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY ACCEPTED.

The War Department has accepted a full regimen

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT, SECRETARY OF WAR. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who has been for some time the Superintendent of Military Transportation over the railroads, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of W. Ir. and in the absence of [General Cameron, who / se going home for a few days, is authorized souther as S exe-tary of War. Col. Scott is a man of tried about, an A all who have had occasion to observe his patriotic, one rectic and unselfish course, in the present emergency, hr so the fullest confidence in his efficiency. Under this r aspices the War Department will attend exclusively to be maintained.

NOMINATION FOR MAJOR GENERAL. Colonel David Hunter, of the Third United St. Act cavalry, commanding the second division of the array of the Potomac, has been recommended by the titely a mion from Illinois for the appointment of Major General o ft he Illians

PARADE OF THE CALIFORNIA REGIS SINT. Colonel Baker's New York California regit sent, recently arrived from Fortress Monroe, had a drest | arade this softernoon, and were reviewed by the President, who preclaimed them as soldierly looking a body o freen as he had ever seen. They gave a marching salute ; us they proced

MORE CAVALRY REGIMENT B. In addition to the Kentucky regiment of for walks under Colonel Young, the Secretary of War that a mathemated above

Richmond movement, and was particul ariys every upon t General Scott for his delay. The day after the first buttle the valorous gentleman retired from the some of section sans ceremonie, and has not been heard fr om since MO RING'S INTIMACY WITH THE ESPRES.

recently returned from Richmond with the sauds, grows continually stronger. His refusal to giv : may particulars in regard to their condition, which he 1 and an ple opportunity to observe, although not required to take the outh of allegiance to the Southern confederac r, taken in conto and from which he appears to have a free passport have revived the suspicional that we re ensertained in regard to him several weeks ago.

Congress will probably adjacent on M mday, the pugget ousiness having nearly all been trans jeted. A mainter of members will leave for home-to-morr ow.

COLLECTOR BARNEY COMING MOME - NEWS HOW THE OFFICE HOLDERS AND GETTER SEEKERS. Collector Farney left this morning f at New York. He was called be e by the clamors of samali fry politicians of the "On to Re hmond" school, who in consequence of the refusation make an indiscreminate application of the guilotine to the necks of such of this substrilinates as have heretofore beer recognized as metaliers of the democratic party, charge hi a with secretion agreementates, disregard of party interests, and especially the party interests of those lisinterested patriots who are anxious qo serve their coun ary as weighers, tide waiters, cherkp, ac., in the New York Custom House. The Collector has had several interview to the President and Secretary Chase, and it un erstood that in left here with assurances that he would be sustained. The fight was afferce one while it bask d, but the Collector has trimmphod, and it is under contfor cause. It is Werefore suggested that those wh ter craist for at least a six months camp in against the it is pretty certain they will not be accommodated with fat Custom Fouse berths very shortly. A large majority of Ahose who have rushed to arms in New York to sustain present administration in the Presidential case saign, and it is claimed that the pelicy adopted as to the authordinate appointments in the New Work Custom House is a just where to the men who, forgetting past differencer, comforward now to the suppose of the government in the

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, August 2, 1869. The execution of private William Murray, of Company F. Second New Hampshire regiment, for the murder. this afternoon. In order that his fate might be a warning forms ion as to everything that transpires in this city. A to all evil disposed soldiers, the scattest was erected upon and they must have known there was not a shadow of the wells of Fert Eliswerth, affording an unobstructed vicw. All the regiments encamped in the vicinity of Air andrist were present, and notwithstander 20,000 per-sons witnessed the execution verything passed off with-out un necessary excitement. The culprit assented the scaffold with a steady gait. He made no allows n to his guilt, but, called upon bis friends to sustain his ternily in their hour of trial.

The private residence of famuel schusonea lienterant in the rebel arm v, and located on the other side of Heat, ing creek, was but, ned Saturday afternood.

Private Keeth, of Company E, Seventeenth New York regiment, stationed an Fort Elisworth, was shot dead on Vednesday evening by Captain Stone of the saide regiment. He was riotous, and committed an assault and bat-

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

THE GUNBOAT EXPEDITION UP THE POCO-MOKE RIVER.

The steamer Wilson Small, from Pocomoke river, re ports that the three gunboats sent from Fortress Mouroe were anchored off the mouth of the river yesterday with the people, informing them that they were there to prevent contraband goods from being sent to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. They also landed at Shelltown, Md., and found that the report of a battery being erected there was false.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE-FORTHESS MONROE, Va., July 31, 1861.

Nothing of Great Importance Yet Occurred—Negroes Build.

solving of Great Importance Let Occurred—Negrota Buttle ing Railreah—Necessity of Filling Vacancies by Officer's Resigning in the New York Regiments—Their Position— Balloon Ascension by La Mountain—He Directors New Batteries—Their Strength, de.—Arrival of Paymaster in the Army and Navy—Adams' Express, de., de. Nothing of any moment has occurred during 'Ac pas

heat through which we have sweitered the last two or agreat antipathy on the part of every Aving soul about here to making the least exertion is any manner, and those who are obliged to abor do it in the listless and easy style which makes it a apology for hard work. The negroes, who iding in the laying of realls for the railread which runs in front of my window, if cl the tropical heat of the stan amange to drive in to wer spikes in a given time than any class of navvies I by we ever before seen. Sometimes they drop the siedge, p' .ckaxe and spade to indulge in a wrestling match, in y hich a variety of "Virgint grape vine locks" and "hy kis" are exhibited, but quickly discover the fact that it is warmer work than beying rails, and then return to their-well, labor, laughing, chatting and extelling the superior skill of one or the other of the con-Consequently the railroad progresses ratio

The restore unable to give you a single turn of interest in ref and to them. They have not taken possession of the v illage of Hampton yet, for what reason is set known. No one is there to interfere with such a step even at if at it may be a second Tre an horse, filled with hidden oes, and they prefer not do ry the experience?

It is a matter of surprise here that Governor Morgan has

instances long existing by the New York rast ments her field officers, and no stops have been sakeneto remedy the nield officers, and no hidge have been carretted remedy the will. In the First her ment, colonel Allerd has been kept under arrest in utilizer ombily long times and has but just seen his tests confricted. Of course this is not a matter upon which the 65 feet nor can act; but Major Turner has resigned, and goes feen to onight to take the colonelty of a new regiment of her forming. Several of takins have or will resign, and they for timent is becoming perfectly demonstrating and they for timent is becoming perfectly demonstrating and they for insert is the character quickly attended to, classifier to girls at will be practically dishabeted. Then, too, in the Sect of regiment, it has been without a figure tessait solured for nearly six weeks. Liouismant Colonel Homes has been appeared to all this place. Colonel Townsend; of the Third, resigned a military late. In the colonel in the test of the colonel and the first place in the state of the colonel in the section of the time of the colonel in the section of the section of the time the regiment. If there are the was but Lieutenant defonding an object of the first Major Davies than testing the major colonel Region and Colonel Adjorn the deficer was but Lieutenant defonding an action of the time the regiment was liter, colonel nutrates and the regiment. In the First Major Davies than the regiment, the first the perform the duties of the Colonel and Adjor.

The Seconth New York, such the First Verseaut, he is filledly to be in command of the time to require the second of the colonel first the regiment is about to a reconstition. The colonel and second in the position of the second intervent and colonel Hawkins leaves on public being the colonel of the second in the part of the colonel Hawkins leaves on public performant mass fail second on the regiment, and the command of English. Base prote as a pretty state of affairs. The Fenth regiment is well out a colonel, and went of the first colonel as well on the a word of Engl evil. In the First ref ment, Colonel Aller has been kep

In addition to the Kentucky regiment of or sealer andered.

Colonel Young, the Secretary of War that is a startized about organization of two additional cavalty regiments are derived by the secretary of two additional cavalty regiments are derived by the secretary of two additional cavalty regiments are derived by the secretary of two additional cavalty regiments are derived by the secretary of two diditional cavalty regiments are derived by the secretary of two services in a few days. Captain Sair pael W. favenessinto service in a few days. Captain Sair pael W. favenessin the best available military offer at this formerly of the President's Mounce? Geard, that ober elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Ernest M. Bennet Major of this regiment.

DISAPPEARANCE OF HON. 50 HN 1

The absence of Hon. John Rickmen, every making active the location of the second se

point to this, on the wakerward of our femous village, made an ascession this morning, and a glass towards the enemy's position at Sacradh his observations confirmed the surminor men, in regard to the execution of batteries of ments on the side of the Point facing us. Since the control of the surminor of the side of the Point facing us. Since the thrown up an extensive redoubt facing that thrown up an extensive redoubt facing that mounted three sums which he saw distance.

is it undoubtedly make ander discoveries of come. I hope to be a barble to take a barble cyt view of the event is possion myself in a day onesee from the Atheric.

The most velcome visitor: that we have seen at refree certify are the payansater. Majors T. W. Torn, and F. Plan Iding, of the army, came here a day or twood or for the burpose of paying affilies New York regissents, of the Mas achusetts troops remaining here. The spoon to the manual of \$75,000, was carled; brought to hand alog norming it y Adams: Express Company. The express also broog in from \$30,000 was \$6,000 to day for the spaceness of the fleet, and the gailant, he k. Lars will soon accept, sing the geld in their pockets.

Mr. Camborn, the agent of Adams: Express Comman, at the foor, informs me that the company carries was in the foor, informs me that the company carries was in the foor, informs me that the company carries was in the foor, informs me that the company carries are along to which express the greater part of the money brought for the troops, as be delivered to fine soulders families at other express which express the greater part of the money brought for the troops, as the delivered to fine soulders families at other express per man at their consignments, and when we know the the total as ount paid to them is less, than twenty-wood are each, will be readily seen, has they are as frugs, and generous as they are betave. After thirty thousand collars have already been seen from the, through the express as of invaluable beginn, and I trust it and its agent may to jung with as.

A PRIVALEER REPOREMED AFT LONG

A PRIVATEER REPORTED SET LONG

ISLAND The clipper schooler Thomas Poster, of Greengort, Capture G. Tuthill, while on a fishing encursion with a party gen G. Tuthil, we lie on a honing cacular and a pro-igentlemen of the aforesaid place on July 27, at twelve M. Montauk Poma, caring northwest by west eight miles baged to Newport saw a very suspicious locking brig, supposed to be the Jeff Pavis. Was chared for three s, when, on holeing the Danish fag, the aforesaid brig gave up the chase. A few hours after heard hedge cannonading, and think probably, that she miget have been mere fortunate in tking some other craft.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER ENGRENTA PESS AT WHILADELPHIA ROTLADELPINA, AUGUST 2, 1861

The steamer Albatross arrived to day with the solution of Enchantross, before reported as recaptured while in charge of a pe vateer prize craw.

RUXNING THE GLOCKADE.

(Section, August 1, 286).
The British brig Herald, which was captured July 16 and taken to Philadelphia for attempting to run the blackade, as reported yesterdity, cleared from Boston May 27, ostensibly for Turks ishend, but was then chartered by parties in New York for Be outford, North Carolina, with the intent to try the experiment of recuing the blockade. It is well known in this city, and in the city of New York, that other British vessels hav. Ueff, bese ports with in thirty days for Wilmington and or Ver ports in North Carolina, to take cargoes for England an I the British pro-

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPSA

HARRISGUEG, Pa., August 2 1861.

The entire force of the reserve regiments of Pounsylvania is placed under the command of General McCall by order of General McClellan. Eleven thousand of the reserves have been sent forward. There is only remaining a regiment of infantry, with artillery attached. The la ter comprise forty-eight guns, partially sifled, and range from thirty-two pounders to six pounders. The first bat-tery goes South on Sunday, in command of Lieutenant Cotage! Campbell. A cavairy regiment is almost ready; the mer are in camp, and as seen as they are incomed they will be sent to join the main body.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONG'AESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CO! GRESS.

Senate.

WAS AINGTON, August 2, 1861.
THE NEW PERSEY LEGS ALTURE AND THE WAR. Mr. Tan Even, (rep.) of N. J., presented resolutions of the Legislature of New 'erecy, commending the course of the Governor of the state and the action of the President in defending the commend-

THE RET ACCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA TO VIRGINIA Mr. Grant a (rep.) of lowa, introduced a bill declaring unconstitutional, and repealing the act retrocoding Alexandria to Virginia. Referred to the Committe en Ju-

ing a vigorous p. osecution of the war.

'The bill relating to the revenue service was taken up.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers. Passed.

INCINENCE OF THE ENGINER COLES OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WISSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing an increase of the corps of engineers and topographical augments. Laid over.

THE VAY OF THE LATE MENATOR BOUGLAS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MENATOR BOUGLAS.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MENATOR BOUGLAS.

Mr. SEMMONS, (rep.) of R. I., moved to take up the resolution to per the widow of Stephen A. Douglas was read and agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SEMMONS (rep.) of R. I., moved to take up the resolution of the committee of the present of the committee of the resolution to per the widow of Stephen A. Douglas was read and agreed to, and the bell passed.

Mr. SEMMONS moved to amend as as to permit the House to advant Study and the Senate when the President should direct afterwards. Laid over.

Mr. SEMMONS moved that the Senate when the President should direct afterwards. Laid over.

should direct afterwards. Laid over.

Mr. Sinkoss moved that the Senate facet hereafter at electro-clock. Agreed to.

CALIFORIAL LAND CRAIMS.

Mr. TREBULL. (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the ball relative to appeal is certain California land claims. Laid over.

APPROVAL OF THE INSTANCES ACTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass, inswed to take up the resolution approving the acts of the President.

Mr. TREMBULL hoped the resolution would this be taken up, but that they would issic up the bill which they had up vesterday.

Mr. Mossell, (rep.) of Me., did not think the passage of the resolution approving the acts of the President specially necessary. He thought life acts of the President needed no such justification. He (Mr. Morrill) believed that each and every act of the President was legal fast value. If he had time he could demonstrate the constantionality of the acts of the President value of the President was legal fast value. If he had time he service.

Mr. Wissor's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pola (cop.) of Mo., said thereforemed to be some inconsistency. At the early part of the session the Secate refused to posispone the resolution for a day to allow him to wpools.

Mr. Mossell, said he should take care of his own consentency.

Mr. Box (1800) (Secres) of Mr., and no are not believe the Semate ever intended to take a vote of the resolution. He thright Senators Were willing to be it have the go by.

Mr. Dozinius, (rep.) of Wie, moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Br. Doctavez, (rep.) of Wie, moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Last-year IT, may 23.

Mr. Srieszan, (rep.) of Oeb., said he believed the President had the Steelers of the right to issue its proclamatous? April, and to blockade. He did not delieve the President had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpustor to increase the regular army, yet he t heved the President had the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpustor to increase the regular army, yet he t heved the President had the right, and approved of what he fid, but could not in his place say all the acts of the President were strelly logal.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wie, said he should vote for the resolution on the assumption that the sets of the President were not legal. His approval and admiration of those measures were in each state thematical preportion to the extent that the acts were visibilities of exiting law. This war was commonced, not with any idea of sedering independence, but with the idea of subjugating the independence to the whole country. The rebellion has signed after beyond the every original States. What could't to President de except what he did He referred somewist, at length to the various acts of the rebellions States, and to the conduct of the former President, who, he said it the country go to run with act even the decemp term away. The new President could not follow such are sample. If the President had then the acts under the constitution and bylaws, it would have been well; but if the had stepped clear outside of theory, and did brave bards for the constitution, and thus saved all in the constitution, then that was the act of a here. The President also suspended the writ of healurs corpus. He thought the existence of the country demanded his suspension. If he did not de that as a faithful magister, at least the did not extent the save the exempsed the whole, then form must give way to substance. What

the writ of heleur corpus? He thought it due tend-est dent that the legislative branch of the governments entain the acts of the President. He admired them the more because they inversed to the President hazard.

Mr. Thousen, depp.) of N. J., said he approved of all, the acts but the one authorizing the Lieutenam General via suspend the writ of habeas corpus. On this ground he could not one for the resolution, though he approved of the other acts of the President.

tional is stricken out. The duty is raised on the ituous per cent on scoresco. The duty on sugar scheents; on

saved to reconsider the vote by which the hose bill was massed, as thereeres a rection which repealed she Sub-

the Buckstannan wished to make a personal explain-tage. In yesterday is debate the Senator from California and d what bound be down with the Roman Senator, &c., snow another tension answered that he would have been them the Thereis a Stock, and he (Mr. Brocking) deep inned a sharp pent. This morning he discovered, he had been a chirely a pattaken, and it was the Senator face. Maine explain that he had no ackind feelings toward the Senator from Ma he, and he diffacts, mean to say anything makind many way toward him. He made this acknowledgement The Secut dreso and the sconsideration of the report of

the Compa thee of Conference on the Tariff bill. Mr. Pewers, dopp.) of Ky and he had voted senior at

Mr. Wrage sort (rep.) of his ... said he did not necessor money, improved by direct dect in the State of Minneson could be collected, as thereware not any money there.

Mr. McDorrat, gopp.) of Cal., and he should vote for it Mr. Krayse. ((pp.) 6" Md., as a war measure he should vote age last et. Haestata was for peace.

Mr. Carrine; ('in tro) of Es., seed he had been instrust-

ed to vote any across of men and havey to carry on the

Mr. Thossos (e.p.) of Va. said he would vote cheer.

A ly for the billies a wor measure. He was in favor of

car ying on the sar to couch our rebelies.

A Jourson (e.g.) of Tenn., said he should vote for the Sui to carry an Lie war.
The report was appreed to year 34 mays 8, as followed to the carry and the carry and

lows, Messrs. Breckmridge, Bright, Jahrson of Mo. Kennedy, Latham Polit Powell and Sanjubny. Mr. Arman, (opposed California, said if his vote was necessary to pass the bit he would have voted for it, but

as it was not the voted against it because he a capproved of its pressions.

The joint resolution from he House, expression sympthy with the betaved families and friends of the sauties who have fallen in defence of the republic, was taken in

practions.

Mr. Wilson effered an amgadment appropriate \$50,000,000 for the collection and agganization of the volunteers provided for in the bill in increase the zrmy. Agreed to.

The appropriation for night signals for the navy was reduced from \$50,000 vs \$20,000, and age bill passed.

FRAMES IN CONTRACES.

Mr. FESSEYDEN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to prevent fraud as the part of afficers making contracts.

the on to prevent rand or the part of officers making contracts.

Considerable discussion followed by Messes McDougal, Trambull, Fessenden, Powell and Expuning.

Mr. Pownia objected to its reconsideration.

Mr. McDougat said he supposed the Senate would not take the counsels of the Senator, whose right here was custioned.

questioned.

Mr. Powert.—Who questions my right?

Mr. McDotton.—I question it.

Mr. Powert.—You question it. What sight have you to question it?

Mr. McDotgal—I will state.
Mr. McDotgal—I will state.
Mr. S. THEMAN called the Senators to order.
The Pg. Sidest said such discussion was out of order and

The motions to reconsider was agreed to and the bill latel on the table.

-inte

Mr. Singman moved to take up the bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Investigating Committees. Agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorial, &c., of F. P. Stan. ton., of Kansas, and a report.

Mr. Lane, (rep.) of Konsas, asked that the papers before the committee, and also the answer of the President to the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana, asking whether he accepted a b rigadier generalship, be printed with the report of the committee. He wanted the people of Kansas to know that their representative here has done nothing to east a shadow on his right to a seat in the Senate. The people of Kansas had chosen him and rejected his opponent; and if the Senate ratify the report of the committee, and foists in one whom the people of Kansas rejected, the people of Kansas would protest against his giving up his seat for a brigadier generalship. He moved to recommit the report to a committee.

Mr. Buckingmor said it was a simple question of fact. If the Senator was a Brigadier General he could not be a Senator according to the constitution. He rhought we had better print the report of the committee. Then if the Senator wanted the papers printed he could have them.

The Senate then went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

Washington, August 2, 1861.

THANKS TO THE SOLDIERS. On motion of Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that we acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion of our soldiers who have fought and fallen in defending our flag and in vindicating the supremacy and majesty of the republic; whether successful or com-pelled by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy to resign a victory stready won, their graves are honored, and while the estional legislature expresses the sympathy of the nation for the bereaved families and friends, we con mend to a generous people, and to the army which is now eager te renew the contest with unyielding courage, the mpershable honor of their example.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT. Mr. ROSCOE L. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., offered the fol-

"Secolved, That this Heuse, provided the Senate consent Thereto, adjourn to morrow (Saturday) at twelve o'clock; and further, that the House consent that the Senate may adjourn at such time as they may determine for that pur-

Mr. ROSCOE L. CONKLING briefly explained that the conmittee on Ways and Means have only one more

the Committee on Ways and Means date my selection of the Lucients, (rep.) of this, the resolution was tabled.

After a delute, the meeting of the Lucients, (rep.) of the convenient of result. Property.

Mr. Bennam, (rep.) of this, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to confiscate the property meet for insurrectionary purposes. The relevantee was rejected.

Mr. Bennam, (rep.) of this, offered an amendment to the original bill, hebjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States to capture where-

peace must be considered as an absence of power at all states. Constitutional power does not come and go with a change of circumstance.

Fr. McCarnata, (opp.) of M., inquired whether a seriosised in the service of the enemy could not be considered as a seriosis of in the service of the enemy could not be considered as facility slave property.

Mr. Krilona, (rep.) of M., reminded the gentleman Mr. Frittendera, that he (Mr. Kellogg) had suggested an anne paiment, so say, in effect, we are not attacking the institution of slavery. Houses, houses, lands, mules, came k, yea the light of one man to the services of another, or i be constrained when used for purposes of rebellion, as a fanishment for crime, apart from the law by which such descriptions of property are held.

Mr. Carnistance, recursing, contended that such a law as het how proposed weald be violative of the principles of the construction. If, he repeated, slavery could be abolished in time of war it could be abolished in time of peace. Sught they to pass such a ball, which would only tend to estimalist and arritage those against whom we are now contends g to greater violence and resistance? He was not here to plead for slaveholders, but for his country, with subson at and sincore heart. He therefore carnestly appealed to penthesen to pause and reflect before consummating this act. The eyes of the world are upon us. It is not sty such measures as this that peace is to be secured. Out by a very superior power to operate against those now in resistance to the government.

Mr. Cox. (opp.) of Ohlo, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mousen is at bargeas 57, nays 71.

table.

Momen is at begreas 57, nave 71.

Mr. Fing same amondment or substitute was rejected.

Mr. Fing same amondment in the unique to did the penalties which attach as tree soon, shall likewise have the benefits and charities of the constitution, however erimmal they may be. He denied the correctness of the practifies of the bill, and concluded his remarks by offering an amondment, providing, among other things, that an seighter of property shall be am the except by warrant in the ordinary way and on prob like cause.

Mr. Fings (Apr. Fing same amondment of the Union, and had no desire to outline it.)

Mt Even, (rep.) of N. Y., would yield to no man in devotion to the Union, and had no desire to outlige it. If it goes down in blood, let his blood go down with those who fell. He tecomplained of the remarks of the Charman of the platiciary Committee, which provides the blood of the history of the Charman of the blood in the platiciary Committee, which provides the blood of the platiciary Committee, which provides the provides and the blood of the blood of

istence of the rebellion Congress has a right to p. us an unconstitutional act.

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was a constitution al right according to the kew of nations, in a time of war, to con fiscale the right, and property of every rebel. Every publicist agrees that antion has a right to stip; he ene my of every dollar, to do everything to weaken his hand instend of putting his to doath. When slaves are confiscated and made free, God forbid that they should be returned to their masters. He did not say that it was made for this purpose. Those who made the var ghould be asked for what purpose it was. If the whole South were laid waster to save the Union from destruction, so let it be. If the government was not strong enough the procedured until peace was restored. He brigged, however, that the government, was competent for that the government, was competent of the important work. If the saver should be continued, every bording a belonging to a rebel should be called on to add in its procedurion, wint a view to a restoration of the Union. He (Mr. Stevens) now moved the previous question.

Mr. Company results on a restoration of the Union.

Mr. (a trender, rising to a privileged question, wished to know a bother the gentleman (Mr. Stevens) means to cay that these who opposed this bill a creathe advances of calculations.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF AND DIRECT TAL BILLS.

Mr Servers from the Committee on Conference, made report on the disagresing votes of the two houses on the Tariff and Direct Pax bills. He explained that the committee took up the House Revenue bill as the foundation of the conference. They have reduced the duty on coffee from five to four cents a pound; on cocoa, from five to three cents a pound; on sugar from two and a half to two cents a pound; or chickory to two cents a pound and on ground chickory from four to two cents a pound They added so much of the fariff bill of the Senate as reforred to liquors, adding twenty-five cents to the duty on brandy, making it one dollar and twenty-five cents per gailon; on other liquors and wines they added ten cents ad valorem, and on imported and datilled liquors fifty cents. The committee next took up the Hense bill providing for a direct tax. The members representing the Senate Committee were of opinion they could not get along without uniting the two bills. They, therefore, took up the Direct Tax bill as the House passed it, with unessential alterations, and then the income tax proposition of the Senate. This income tax was not as burdensome as that of the House. The House had proposed an income tax on six hundred dollars, while the Senate placed the amount at not below eight hundred dollars, with a tax of three per cent per annum. Where the income tax is de-rived from persons residing abread, but drawing money from their property in this country, the tax is to be five

that this class should bear more of the burdens than those who spend their money in this country. The committee have also provided that in the States which assume to collect the direct tax, there shall be none of the machinery for that purpose by the House; besides, so large a number of persons are not to be appointed to collect the tax. The Secretary of the Treasur is to appoint one assessor and collector in each State wh. the federal gov ernment collects the taxes, and the latter is to appoint stants, but the compensation is not to exceed \$2,500 for the principal, and \$1,200 per annum for the assistants, on the whole, though by the joint arrangement they lese \$4,000,000. The machinery is simplified and the expenses of collection much reduced. He had no doubt that the bill would be more satisfactory

In answer to a question, Mr. STRUENS said ten per cent

and been added on silk goods.

Mr. Wickliffe, (Union) of Ky., wanted the considered tion of the report postponed till to morrow, in order that in the meantime, it might be printed, so that the member

Mr. Srevens could not agree to that, as a quorum might not be present to-morrow.

Mr. Whitere—Why, Beauregard will not be here to

The report of the Committee on Conference was con-

curred iu-89 against 39.

Curred in—89 against 39.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish certain crimes. It proposes that recruiting in any State or Territory for service in armed hostility against the United States, be considered a high misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000, and imprisonment of from one to five years. It punishes similarly, but not to such an extent, those who thus cultst, and those who, by words, writing or by publications, encourage enlistments.

The bill passed, and subsequently the House adjourned.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

NEWS FROM CAIRO, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE.

CAIRO, Ill., August 1, 1861. Scouts who have just returned from the south report that the rebels at New Madrid are well armed and wel drilled, and that they have very fine batteries of ten pound field pieces, which are officered by foreigners.
They have also two regiments of cavalry well equipped. General Pillow, who is in command, promised Governor Jackson to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once. He has issued a proclamation, full of wind and bombast, to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to drive the invaders from the State, and enable her people to regain those rights so ruthlessly taken away forces who march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and booty" as the reward of victory. He says that he will show no quarter to those who are taken in arms against the State.

Jefferson Thompson's force, thirty miles south of Bird's Point, is five thousand, instead of five hundred, as reported last night.

BOUSVILLE, Ky., August 1, 1861. Gen. Flourney, of Arkansas, and of the rebel army, is sick at his brother-in-law's house, and is not ex-

pected to live until morning. UNIONISTS DRIVEN OUT OF TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.

SPRINGPIELD, Mo., August 2, 1861. Hundreds of people are coming to this State almost daily, who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by the rebeis. They represent that if the federal government would send a force of arms to arm the people, more than ne half in both States would fight for the Union. The strength of the Missouri State forces north of us is stated to be about 7.000, including 2,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 300 doing military duty in one of Ben McCulloch's regiments.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

Sections of the Massachusetts Second regiment are now n guard here, relieving the Wisconsin Third. Scout and picket duty is advanced and firm all over the mountains. Provisions are plenty. A general advance is only retrained by the confidence of General Banks in future

companied by a few aids, reconnoitering the prospective approaches of the enemy, and inspecting the condition of

his own troops. He is indefatigable, and exhibits no dis The rashness of some of Colonel Mann's Second Pennsylvania regiment, in making their despicable exit from these forces, excites general disapprobation. General Banks wants no troops with him unless they are full of fight and faithful. Others are expected to leave, and their places will be supplied by loyal men.

The canal is at work as far as Williamsport, and goods are transported for the use of General Banks' army with

The only danger now apprehended is by premature deitherant venders of market produce. Two have been ar rested in Col. G. W. Geary's Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment. It is probable some restriction will be placed rested at Col. G. W. Geary's Twenty-eighth remay vanier regimest. It is probable some restriction will be placed upon the free entrance and exit of these persons, and a general depot made for the sale of marketing articles.

Car loads of lumber for the reconstruction of the bridges descroyed by the rebels are being received, and the work will be immediately recommenced.

There is nothing reliable about the movements of the energy. All reports about their advance are considered fabulous.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

Carso, August 2, 1861. General Fremont and staff and a fleet of eight steamers and Four regiments of Infantry, also several detached companies of infantry and two companies of light artillery, all equipped, arrived here at five o'clock P. M. They were enthusiastically received by the soldiers and citizens. A sainte was fired by the battery at Fort Prentiss. The roops were landed at Bird's Point, swelling the force at that camp to about 8,000. No news from the rebel camp

the Nashville and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was seized at Columbus, Kentucky, yesterday, by the robels from Tennessie.

UNION FORCES IN MISSOURI

Sr. Joseph's, Aug. 2, 1861.

A gentleman just from Lexington, Mo., reports that one of the oldest citizens in Lafayette county Jes. S. Lightner, was abot in attempting to pass the guards put out by Colonel White's command. The citizens of Lexington and vicinity are much excited over his death. and vicinity are much excited over his death.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 2, 1861.
General Sweeney has returned from Forsythe. Seneral Lynn has officially expressed his high apprecia-tion of the generalship displayed by General Siegel in the pattle near Carthage, and of the soldierly qualities of his officer's and men in that engagement.
Colorel Cullee has been released on taking the oath of

Ben Mec'allough and General Jackson, having devastated the country where they are encamped, are slowly moving porthward in three divisions for the better subsistence of the troops. We are quietly awaiting their approach, our troops being ready for a battle. The unfavorable nesse from Virginia has impressed them with a fresh desire to recover in the West whatever prestige may have been jest in the East. General Lyons command is only 6,600 strong, a considerable number ot the three months men having gone to St. Louis to receive their pay and be mustered out of service, a great many of whom will doubtless re-enlist and return here

NEWS' FROM JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., August 1, 1861.
The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced taking down the 't wires west of this place this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the counties between this and the Kansas b. der. It is the company's property, which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless persons, who roam unrestrained threathout that portion of the State. Despatches going to Kans. City, Mo., and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will go bereafter via Quincy, with but little delay.

THE COTTON CROP.

New Orleans, August 2, 1861.

Advices received in this city from all portions of the South furnish glowing accounts of the incoming cotton per cent per annum. The committee thought it right